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# JUSTICE

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CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION - ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE JUSTICE PÉNALE

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Vol.33 **ACTUALITÉS - REPORT** No.5



**EDITORIAL - ÉDITORIAL • P4**
By - Par Irving Kulik

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

***Qui était Denis Szabo, ce Hongrois fondateur de la criminologie canadienne? • P7***
Par Maurice Cusson

***Denis Szabo (1929-2018): The Father of Canadian Criminology • P12***
By John Winterdyk

***C-75: Bail and Administration of Justice Offences • P15***
By François Boillat-Madfouny
Résumé français • P18

***The Centre for Justice Exchange – Bishop's University • P19***
By Vicki Chartrand and Emily Lampron
Résumé français • P20

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

**YOUNG RESEARCHER CONTRIBUTIONS**
**CONTRIBUTION DE JEUNES CHERCHEUR(E)S**

***Canadian Penal Populism: The Politicization of Criminal Justice Policy • P21***
By Eduardo Arciniega
Résumé français • P22

***Is Sex-Selective Abortion a Global Issue? • P23***
By Kayleigh McDonald
Résumé français • P26

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

***Renée, Reflections & Respect • P27***
By R. E. Bob Brown
Résumé français • P30

• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

**COMING EVENTS - PROCHAINS ÉVÉNEMENTS • P31**

# EDITORIAL

**IRVING KULIK**
CCJA Executive Director

As we approach our centenary year, a number of important updates come to mind. First of all, as you might expect, we are hard at work planning Congress 2019 (November 6-9). As in 2011, we are partnering with our colleagues at the *Société de Criminologie du Québec* in historic Quebec City, which is a very fitting venue for our 100th birthday. We have posted a relatively short submission period for presentations—to Dec. 21—in order to have the maximum time to flesh out the complete program. Our website will be providing regular Congress updates.

CCJA's success has always been predicated on partnership. This is why the CCJA Congresses are partnered events, but our greatest partners are our own affiliates. Recently the Board approved renewal agreements with each of our provincial affiliates. As part of these agreements, more resources will be available each year to assist affiliates with membership and public education events. Hopefully you will choose to participate.

We have also developed a number of affiliations with other associations. The earliest of such agreements was with the American Correctional Association (ACA) and we then used the model to strike an agreement with the US Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) and the International Corrections and Prisons Association (ICPA). While we share similar values and perspectives in criminal justice, it is not easy to bring everyone together as collaborators on a single event. I was therefore most fortunate in being able to organize a multi-party event on October 21 in Montreal involving the ACJS, the ICPA, Corrections Canada and the International Association of Correctional Forensic Psychologists (IACFP).

As a prequel to ICPA's 20th anniversary event, we invited young researchers (MA and PhD) from across Canada, the USA and internationally to submit presentation proposals for a Graduate Student Symposium. With over 80 participants and seventeen presenters from 7 Canadian universities (Toronto, Carleton, BC, Laval, Montréal, Memorial, McMaster) as well as John Jay College in New York, University College Cork and University College Dublin (Ireland) and Griffith University (Australia), this was a great success. Topics included Trans Affirmation in prisons, Healthcare governance, Prison reform, Risk assessment, Prediction and community supervision, Adverse childhood experiences, Youth assessment screening, Desistance, Risk factors for Indigenous people, Reintegration challenges and post release supervision of long-sentence offenders.

Suffice it to say that the enthusiasm of the presenters was palpable and elicited a great number of compliments from many ICPA attendees. We are awaiting digital versions of presentations and will post any received on the CCJA website. It will not be easy to replicate such an event, which was made possible by the support and resources of ICPA, IACFP, ACJS and CSC. We will however strive to find the means to pursue a follow-up student research conference or similar event, in future non-Congress years. Your ideas for 2020 are hereby officially invited. ■

# ÉDITORIAL

**IRVING KULIK**
Directeur général de l'ACJP

L'association célébrera bientôt ses 100 ans, et en ce sens, nous avons plusieurs nouvelles à vous annoncer. En premier lieu, comme vous le savez peut-être, nous travaillons sans relâche pour organiser le Congrès 2019 (du 6 au 9 novembre). Comme en 2011, nous nous associons à nos collègues de la *Société de Criminologie du Québec* lors de l'événement tenu dans la magnifique ville de Québec, un endroit historique tout à fait approprié pour le 100e anniversaire de notre association. Nous avons ouvert une courte période de questions (jusqu'au 21 décembre) afin de nous donner tout le temps dont nous aurons besoin pour vous offrir un programme riche. Vous pourrez consulter les mises à jour en lien avec le congrès sur notre site Web.

Le succès de l'ACJP a toujours été fondé sur des collaborations. C'est pour cette raison que le Congrès de l'ACJP est un événement organisé en partenariat, et nos meilleurs partenaires sont nos affiliés. Récemment, la direction a autorisé le renouvellement de l'entente que nous avons avec nos membres de chaque province. Dans le cadre de cette entente, un plus grand nombre de ressources sera mis à disposition chaque année afin de mieux soutenir les membres avec l'adhésion et dans les événements de sensibilisation du public. Nous espérons donc votre participation.

Nous avons également développé un travail de collaboration avec plusieurs autres associations. Le premier travail de collaboration a été fait avec la *American Correctional Association* (ACA), et nous avons ensuite répliqué ce modèle pour en venir à une entente avec la *Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences* (ACJS) ainsi que la *International Corrections and Prisons Association* (ICPA). Même si nous partageons des valeurs semblables et un point de vue similaire en terme de justice pénale, ce n'est pas facile de travailler à l'unisson pour organiser un seul événement. J'ai donc été chanceux de pouvoir organiser un événement collaboratif le 21 octobre dernier à Montréal avec l'ACJS, l'ICPA, le Service Correctionnel du Canada et la *Association of Correctional Forensic Psychologists* (IACFP).

Comme introduction à l'événement marquant les 20 ans de l'ICPA, nous avons invité de jeunes chercheurs de partout au Canada, aux États-Unis et à l'international (au niveau de la maîtrise et du doctorat) à soumettre des présentations afin de former un symposium donnant la parole aux étudiants diplômés. Cet événement a été d'un grand succès, comptant plus de 80 participants et 17 conférenciers provenant de 7 universités canadiennes (Toronto, Carleton, Colombie-Britannique, Laval, Montréal, Memorial et McMaster), du John Jay College à New York, deUniversity College Cork, de University College Dublin (Irlande) et de Griffith University (Australie). Les sujets abordés comprenaient l'affirmation des personnes trans dans les prisons, la gestion des soins de santé, la réforme pénitentiaire, l'évaluation du risque, la prévision et la surveillance dans la collectivité les expériences néfastes de l'enfance, l'évaluation de la jeunesse, le désistement, les facteurs de risques chez les autochtones, les défis de la réinsertion et la surveillance postpénale des délinquants visés par une ordonnance de longue durée.

Il suffit de dire que l'enthousiasme des conférenciers était palpable et a suscité beaucoup d'éloges de la part des participants de l'ICPA. Nous attendons actuellement les versions électroniques des présentations que nous allons afficher sur le site Web de l'ACJP. Il ne sera pas facile d'organiser un autre événement comme celui-là, qui a été rendu possible grâce au soutien et aux ressources de l'ICPA, l'IACFP, l'ACJS SCC Canada. Cependant, nous allons faire tout notre possible pour trouver les moyens de faire suivre le symposium des étudiants diplômés ou autre événement semblable lors des années où il n'y aura pas de congrès. Nous vous invitons donc à soumettre vos idées pour 2020. ■

Denis Szabo - CRÉDIT PHOTO : Université de Montréal, Centre international de criminologie comparée.

TRIBUTE TO DENIS SZABO BY JOHN WINTERDYK, PHD, ON PAGE 12.

# Qui était Denis Szabo, ce Hongrois fondateur de la criminologie canadienne?

MAURICE CUSSON

Le 13 octobre 2018, Denis Szabo, père de la criminologie au Québec, et même, d'une certaine façon, au Canada, mourait d'une pneumonie à Magog. Les criminologues se souviennent de lui avec émotion et gratitude. Il fut le fondateur de l'École de criminologie de Montréal, de l'Association internationale des criminologues de langue française et de plusieurs autres institutions. Esprit encyclopédique, homme attachant, original, controversé. Il fut couvert d'honneurs. Mais qui était ce personnage hors du commun? Comment ce Hongrois fraîchement arrivé ici réussit-il à créer un département universitaire?

## 1929 – 1945. Forte tête et esprit encyclopédique.

Denis Szabo est né à Budapest en 1929 d'une mère vive, entourée d'amis et d'un père officier de gendarmerie tolérant, libéral, grand lecteur, de vaste culture. Denis puise tôt dans les très nombreux livres de son père. Et il devient vite, dit-il, un rat de bibliothèque. De 10 ans à 16 ans, il est interne dans une école de cadets qui recevait les enfants des officiers de l'armée et de la gendarmerie hongroise. La discipline y était militaire et tatillonne : tout ce qui n'était pas expressément autorisé était interdit, raconte-t-il. Il se révéla joyeux drille, bavard, remuant, blagueur, provocateur, impertinent, insoumis. Un profil pas vraiment du goût des enseignants : « *J'étais un des plus punis de la classe.* » (Fournier 1998 : 16)

Quand éclate la Deuxième Guerre mondiale, le gouvernement hongrois, en position de faiblesse, n'a d'autre choix que de se rallier aux Allemands, donc de se soumettre à Hitler. Et nombreux sont les Hongrois devenus nazis qui participeront à l'extermination de leurs compatriotes juifs. Puis, à partir des dernières années de la guerre, la Hongrie devient un champ de bataille. Budapest subit des destructions massives. La maison familiale des Szabo est incendiée. Encore à l'école militaire, Denis suit les événements en ayant soif de comprendre. Alors que la Hongrie était encore nazie, il écrit ceci dans le petit journal de l'école : « *cette guerre n'est pas notre guerre.* » Il entendait par là que les Hongrois avaient fait une grave erreur en se ralliant à l'Allemagne nazie. Cet article lui attire une vive remontrance. On l'accuse d'être défaitiste, ce qui était, dans ce milieu, une grave accusation. Ainsi, dès 16 ans, il s'affirme comme un esprit indépendant, rebelle, lucide et ayant son franc-parler.

## 1946 – 1949. Il fuit le totalitarisme.

Après l'école militaire, c'est le retour à Budapest, ville dévastée. Denis Szabo se retrouve à l'université. Il suivra des cours de sociologie avec le professeur Szalai, social-démocrate qu'il admire et qui sera bientôt emprisonné des années durant. Il assiste à la prise du pouvoir par les communistes qui entreprennent d'éliminer méthodiquement de l'université les étudiants qui n'étaient pas d'origine prolétarienne. Denis Szabo dira 50 ans plus tard

à Marcel Fournier : « *Durant la guerre, les nazis hongrois ont exterminé la moitié des juifs et, après la guerre, des socialistes hongrois devenus communistes ont supprimé ceux qui ne pensaient pas comme eux.* » C'est ainsi qu'il apprend à détester tous les totalitarismes : « *J'ai été vacciné très jeune, et à jamais, contre le volontarisme prométhéen. Il avait été d'inspiration nationale ethnique avant 1945 et sera marxiste-socialiste-communiste après.* » (Fournier 1998 p. 42).

Voyant les communistes arrêter et incarcérer les « ennemis du peuple », l'étudiant Szabo en tire vite la conclusion : bientôt ce sera mon tour. Il avait compris qu'un jeune homme comme lui indiscipliné, indépendant et incapable de cacher son aversion pour le marxisme-léninisme ne ferait pas vieux os en Hongrie. En février 1949, avec deux de ses amis, il prend le train en direction de l'Autriche. De là, ils prennent un autobus. Ils sont chanceux : les gardes-frontières russes négligent de les contrôler. Ils entrent bientôt dans la zone américaine près de Vienne. Ils obtiennent des visas. Et peu après ils se retrouvent à Louvain.

## 1949 – 1957. Le sociologue.

Vivant d'abord grâce à la charité d'un monastère bénédictin puis de petits métiers, le jeune Szabo s'inscrit à l'Université catholique de Louvain. Sa préférence va à la sociologie. Il suit les cours du chanoine Leclerc. Ce grand spécialiste du droit naturel et auteur d'une introduction à la sociologie aimait dire : « Le sociologue est l'esclave des faits. » Denis n'oubliera jamais cette formule. Toujours grand lecteur, il dévore les ouvrages de Pareto, Weber, Durkheim. Il s'impose de lire la collection complète de « l'American Journal of Sociology ». Par ailleurs, comme bien d'autres, il est attiré par la France et fait la navette entre Paris et Louvain. Il va rencontrer quelques-uns des meilleurs sociologues français. Mais il trouve incompréhensible que des sociologues intelligents soient aveuglés par l'idéologie au point de devenir compagnons de route des staliniens. En 1956, il se marie avec Sylvie Grotard, une étudiante de l'Université libre (et anticléricale) de Bruxelles. Elle deviendra psychologue et ils auront deux enfants : Catherine et Marianne. La même année, il soutient sa thèse de doctorat à Louvain sur les rapports entre l'urbanisation et la criminalité.

## 1958 – 1961. La création du département de criminologie.

Pendant ses années studieuses à Louvain, Denis se lié d'amitié avec l'abbé Norbert Lacoste, le fondateur du département de sociologie de l'Université de Montréal. À Noël 1958, l'abbé Lacoste de retour à Montréal, envoie un télégramme à son ami Denis lui souhaitant ses meilleurs vœux et ajoute : « Il y a un poste pour toi ici et tu pourrais y enseigner la sociologie criminelle ». Répondant à l'appel, Denis Szabo quitte la vieille Europe et, en septembre 1958, il donne ses premiers cours : histoire de la sociologie et criminologie.

Depuis un moment déjà, à l'Université de Montréal, il ne faisait plus noir, notamment en sciences humaines. Un institut de psychologie fut créé en 1940 par le père Noël Mailloux, un dominicain très au fait des courants modernes de la psychologie. Un département de science politique venait d'ouvrir ses portes et, en 1960, c'était au tour de l'anthropologie. Les sciences humaines avaient le vent dans les voiles, un vent favorable dont la criminologie pourrait profiter, ce qui n'échappa pas à la perspicacité de Denis Szabo. Il décide d'en profiter pour lancer un projet de département de criminologie multidisciplinaire. Une idée qui recevra un accueil favorable de la part des uns et mitigé de la part des autres. Mais jamais d'opposition farouche : c'était jouable.

Si l'obscurantisme des catholiques dogmatiques subsistait ailleurs, ce n'était pas le cas à l'Université de Montréal. Et paradoxalement, les lumières d'une approche scientifique de l'homme venaient du clergé : le père Mailloux, l'abbé Lacoste, le père G.-H. Lévesque et d'autres. Les résistances au projet d'un enseignement de criminologie venaient d'abord de certains juristes, comme l'un d'eux qui objectait : À quoi pourrait bien servir votre criminologie? Car le crime n'est rien d'autre qu'une catégorie juridique, et en la matière, c'est le droit qui décide de tout.

Il avait besoin de la neutralité bienveillante de Noël Mailloux, car ce dominicain était influent au sein de l'université. Il alla le voir à plusieurs reprises pour lui parler de son projet et lui demander conseil. Le bon père l'écoutait avec un mélange de sympathie et de scepticisme. Un jour il lui parla en ces termes : Nous offrons déjà à l'Institut de psychologie des cours sur la délinquance qui suffisent amplement

à la demande. Cher Professeur Szabo, dites-moi : qu'est-ce que votre criminologie pourrait nous apprendre de plus? La réponse ne tarda pas à venir de la bouche de ce sociologue qui n'avait pas la langue dans sa poche : « La criminologie étudie les causes de la délinquance en combinant plusieurs regards : sociologique, biologique, psychologique, psychiatrique, juridique. Elle comporte des chapitres consacrés à la pénologie – fort utile pour comprendre le système correctionnel – à la resocialisation, au système de justice, à la police, à la prévention, aux politiques criminelles. » Mais, demandait Mailloux, la criminologie n'est-elle pas une science nouvelle, sans acquis, une coquille vide? » « Détrompez-vous, Père Mailloux, répondait Szabo, la criminologie vient d'avoir deux siècles d'existence, car nous pouvons la faire remonter à Beccaria (1764) ; à celui-ci succédèrent les positivistes italiens qui n'étaient pas tous des imbéciles ; et puis apparut le grand sociologue Durkheim, très intéressé par la déviance et l'évolution pénale, et n'oublions pas d'école sociologique de Chicago qui donna une grande impulsion à  l'étude de la criminalité dans les villes.

Subsistait cependant une grosse inquiétude : un département de criminologie aurait-il des étudiants en nombre suffisant? La réponse des faits fut sans ambiguïté. En 1959, Denis Szabo propose au doyen de la Faculté d'éducation permanente de l'Université de Montréal d'offrir un cours du soir aux adultes sur la criminologie. Réponse du doyen : pourquoi pas? Le jour J, vers sept heures du soir, Szabo arrive pour donner cours et constate que la salle prévue était tellement pleine qu'il fallut, en catastrophe, en trouver une plus logeable. Se pressaient parmi ses auditeurs, des policiers « des armoires à glace », des bonnes sœurs, éducatrices, avocats, des curieux. Depuis ce jour – jusqu'à maintenant – les salles de cours sur la criminologie de la Faculté d'éducation permanente ne désemplissent pas. Ce premier succès encouragea Szabo à démarcher les milieux de pratique, rencontrant des directeurs de prison, des libérations conditionnelles et de police. Il y trouva la confirmation de ses intuitions : le désir de criminologie était palpable.

Devant ces faits et ces arguments, le conseil de la Faculté des sciences sociales accepta le projet en 1960 et, dès 1961, un département de criminologie autonome vit le jour. Il offrait alors une maîtrise. Il est à noter que ce département était alors unique en Amérique du Nord, car aux États-Unis, la criminologie ne se développait qu'au sein des unités de sociologie des universités. À Montréal, cette émancipation de la criminologie découlait logiquement de la revendication multidisciplinaire à laquelle Szabo tenait : il répétait sans cesse que le phénomène criminel est susceptible de plusieurs points de vue. De plus, il concevait une criminologie pratique : à ses yeux les futurs criminologues auraient pour mission d'aller sur le terrain et de mettre la main à la pâte partout où les problèmes criminels se posaient. Et comme il ne concevait pas la criminologie sans recherche empirique, il lança, avec ses collègues, plusieurs chantiers de recherche : sur la délinquance juvénile, les pénitenciers, la prédiction de la récidive, la personnalité criminelle... La méthodologie de ces recherches incluait des observations sur le terrain, une collecte de données et une analyse statistique. Car Szabo se méfiait des approches uniquement qualitatives trop sujettes aux lectures idéologiques.

Dès 1960, Denis Szabo, qui battait toujours le fer quand il était chaud, créa la Société de criminologie du Québec. Celle-ci rassemblait des professionnels intéressés par la question criminelle : avocat, juges, travailleurs sociaux, éducateurs, psychologues, policiers, directeurs de services correctionnels, sans oublier ses propres étudiants, pour leur offrir l'occasion de rencontrer de futurs employeurs.

## Son rôle dans les commissions d'enquête.

Pendant les années suivantes, tout en assumant ses fonctions de professeur et de directeur du département de criminologie, Denis Szabo se voit offrir ce qu'il appela une « chance historique de moderniser la justice criminelle ». Quand une commission d'enquête ciblant sur l'un ou l'autre problème criminel était instituée, son président lui demandait de diriger les recherches nécessaires à la bonne connaissance de la situation. J'étais dit-il devenu un « Père Joseph » (un père capucin dont on disait qu'il était l'éminence grise du  cardinal Richelieu) : le conseiller scientifique de l'ombre qui avait la compétence pour connaître empiriquement les problèmes et en déduire des recommandations. Ce que de purs juristes se sentaient incapables de faire. C'est ainsi que Denis Szabo fut influent dans les recommandations de la Commission d'enquête sur l'administration de la justice en matière criminelle

et pénale au Québec (Commission Prévost 1967) et du rapport du Comité canadien de la réforme pénale et correctionnelle (Rapport Ouimet 1969). Plus tard, et à sa suite, des criminologues furent recrutés comme directeurs de recherche d'un bon nombre de commissions d'enquête. On en avait besoin pour analyser rigoureusement le problème criminel en cause et pour leurs connaissances sur les principes de la politique criminelle.

## 1969. Fondation du Centre international de criminologie comparée.

Après avoir cédé la direction de l'École de criminologie à André Normandeau (qui devait diriger l'École de 1969 à 1979), Denis Szabo fonde le CICC en partenariat avec la Société Internationale de Criminologie. Ses objectifs étaient d'intensifier l'activité de recherches et de mettre en réseau les criminologues d'ici avec les meilleurs criminologues d'ailleurs. Le CICC devenait la porte ouverte sur le monde. Avec son bras droit Alice Parizeau, il organise de très nombreux colloques et séminaires internationaux et lance une série de recherches. Aujourd'hui, le Centre rassemble 58 chercheurs réguliers.

Cette même année 1969, Szabo crée la revue « Acta Criminologica » qui prendra plus tard le nom de la revue « Criminologie ». En 1971, il est à la tête de l'équipe ivoirienne qui met sur pieds l'Institut de criminologie d'Abidjan. Cette institution est devenue aujourd'hui une très importante « UFR criminologie » de l'Université Houphouët-Boigny, comptant une trentaine de professeurs et plus de 1000 étudiants.

## 1974. L'occupation du Centre international de criminologie. C'est la crise.

À cette époque, Denis Szabo acceptait sans rechigner d'accorder des entrevues aux journalistes. Ce qu'il fit ce jour de 1974.Parlant à bâtons rompus, il dit à peu près ceci : L'on peut s'attendre au pire quand un système de justice tombe panne dans un pays. Voyez au Brésil. La lamentable sous-administration de la justice assure l'impunité aux pires criminels et par conséquent, certaines victimes ou leurs familles sont prêtes à tout pour que justice soit rendue, y compris à payer des escadrons de la mort. (Ce propos n'était pas dit aussi clairement : Szabo parlait d'abondance, de manière imagée et désordonnée et ne se faisait pas toujours bien comprendre). Le journaliste reformula ce discours à sa façon, avec ce résultat : Szabo prétend que les Brésiliens ont trouvé une méthode pas mal pour contrôler la criminalité : les escadrons de la mort. D'aucuns qui avaient déjà un préjugé contre lui s'indignèrent : la tête de Szabo doit tomber ! D'autant qu'à la même période, le CICC se rendait « coupable » d'organiser un colloque sur la police (non pour la dénoncer, mais pour l'étudier). Certains prétendirent que Denis Szabo était un agent infiltré par la CIA. D'autres soutenaient qu'il se prostituait avec la police. À cette époque la détestation de la police était à son comble parmi les criminologues abolitionnistes qui se réclamaient de Foucault et de Hulsman (coauteur de Peines perdues). Leur thèse postulait que le crime ne serait rien d'autre qu'une construction sociale arbitraire : une vision de l'esprit des législateurs de la terre (qui se seraient tous entendus pour criminaliser le vol et l'homicide). Et la vraie fonction de la police ne serait rien d'autre que de servir les pouvoirs en place. L'indignation contre les propos de Szabo combinée à ce sophisme pousse alors un groupe d'étudiants à passer à l'action. On occupe les locaux du CICC. Du côté du directeur du CICC, cette invasion lui rappelait le mauvais souvenir des staliniens qui, dans les années 1950, en Hongrie, faisaient la chasse aux soi-disant ennemis du peuple. Au bout de quelques jours, les autorités de l'université demandaient à la police pour d'expulser les occupants que Szabo qualifiait de « bolcheviques ».

## Institutionnaliser et démocratiser.

Denis Szabo aimait dire qu'il ne suffit pas de diffuser une bonne idée, encore faut-il l'institutionnaliser : la faire reconnaître officiellement et l'installer dans la durée. Ce qu'il fit de plusieurs manières. 1/ Il créa des institutions là où elles n'existaient pas et où le besoin s'en faisait sentir par une stratégie de persuasion, de négociation et d'alliances judicieuses. C'est ainsi qu'il fonda l'École de criminologie, la Société de criminologie du Québec, le CICC et l'Association internationale des criminologues de langue française. 2/ Il améliora des institutions en y faisant recruter des professionnels bien formés, d'abord à titre de stagiaires et ensuite, de permanents. Ce fut le cas de plusieurs services correctionnels et de services policiers du Canada. 3/ Il dirigea des institutions existantes, comme la Société internationale de criminologie et la Revue internationale de criminologie et de police

technique et scientifique (de 1975 à 2006). 4/ Il contribua à corriger les dysfonctionnements de certaines institutions, notamment, le système de justice du Québec par son influence au sein de commissions d'enquête. 5/ Il joua un rôle dans la dépolitisationd'institutions aux ordres. C'est ainsi qu'en 1989, année de la libération de la Hongrie du joug soviétique, un ministre de la nouvelle république demanda à Denis Szabo de participer à la réforme de ses services de police. Denis Szabo répondit : présent ! Il entreprit de faire le tour des commissariats de la police hongroise répétant aux commissaires qu'il comprenait bien que dans un régime à parti unique – et staliniens de surcroît – la police ne puisse faire autrement que d'être aux ordres du pouvoir. Mais maintenant que la Hongrie se démocratisait, cette soumission était devenue contre-indiquée. Leur mission était désormais de faire respecter la loi et de faire régner la sécurité et la justice, impartialement et *indépendamment* des pouvoirs en place.

## Le bilan 50 ans après l'acte de naissance de la criminologie québécoise

Denis Szabo eut une très nombreuse descendance : étudiants, professeurs, chercheurs, praticiens. Parmi eux plusieurs ont suivi son exemple, ouvrant de nouveaux chantiers. Et la criminologie québécoise s'est élargie, notamment, avec l'ajout de la sécurité intérieure et de la cybersécurité. L'École de criminologie de l'Université de Montréal compte 28 professeurs et 1070 étudiants inscrits en 2018. Fenchel (2017) estime à 5000 le nombre de ses diplômés depuis ses débuts. Et la majorité de ces diplômés ont trouvé du travail dans les services correctionnels, dans les services policiers, les centres de jeunesse, la sécurité publique et la sécurité privée. Du côté de la Faculté d'éducation permanente, les chiffres des nombres d'étudiants inscrits en 2018 à au moins un cours dans les quatre certificats associés à la criminologie donnent le vertige : certificat de Criminologie : 809 inscrits ; Victimologie : 379, Gestion de la police et de la sécurité : 128 et Enquête : 173. À l'École de criminologie, quatre options sont offertes en maîtrise en criminologie de Montréal : clinique, analyse, sécurité intérieure, criminalistique (en collaboration avec l'université de Lausanne). La criminologie québécoise n'a cessé de grandir et elle a un bel avenir devant elle. ■

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HOMMAGE À DENIS SZABO PAR MAURICE CUSSON, PH.D. À LA PAGE 7.

# Denis Szabo (1929-2018)[1]: The Father of Canadian Criminology

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"A man doesn't plant a tree for himself.
He plants a tree for posterity."
Alexander Smith (1863)

The term 'criminology' was coined in 1885 by the Italian law professor Raffaele Garofalo as 'criminologia'. A few years later, the French anthropologist Paul Topinard used the French term 'criminologie'. However, most scholars credit the Italian sociologist Cesare Lombroso (1835–1909) as the "Father of Criminology". Hence, we can say the origin of criminology has a deep-rooted European influence. Therefore, it should come as no surprise that the "Father of Canadian criminology" – Denis Szabo - also hailed directly from Europe.

With the recent passing (October 13th) of Professor Szabo at his home on Lake Memphremagog near Sherbrooke, Quebec, it is appropriate to remember and reflect on how the 'tree' he planted in 1960 has left us with a legacy that arguably casts a glowing, silhouette over all criminology and criminal justice programs across the country. However, like with the forest, we sometimes forget to recognize not only the different varieties of trees but how they got there and why some thrive while others do not.

## Szabo's early years

Professor Szabo was born in Budapest, Hungary, where he had to endure the oppressive Soviet post-WW2 regime. Nevertheless, he acknowledged that his time in the military taught him the value of using his time effectively and efficiently. As was demonstrated throughout his academic career, he became 'the Sequoia tree' of time management, which is reflected in his level of productivity. In 1949, he fled from Hungary to Austria and then eventually moved on to Belgium and furthered his studies at the Catholic *Université de Louvain* in Political and Social Sciences. Under the mentorship of professor Jacques Leclercq, Szabo acquired his passion for using objective and scientific inquiry to examine, explore, and understand the world. While at Louvain he was also introduced to 'experimental' sociology which added another strong 'branch' to his academic 'tree'.

For his doctoral dissertation; *Crimes et villes*, in which he focused on the growing concern of urbanization and how it might affect the conventional way of life those who migrated there left behind. Contrary to perspectives of the time, Szabo found that urban areas were no more criminalized than rural areas; in fact, he found the opposite was sometimes true. He further concluded that the idea of urbanization as a factor in social pathology should be discarded. His fascination with this counter-intuitive finding formed the basis for some of his later research. In the Foreword to his dissertation, Henri Lévy-Bruhl, a prominent French figure in criminology and sociology of law, described Szabo's work as being in the same league and sociological tradition of Durkheim!

After defending his thesis in 1956, Szabo left for Paris and studied for two years at the prestigious *École Pratique des Hautes Études* at the Sorbonne and began looking for an academic position.

## Szabo finds a new home in Canada

Already a somewhat seasoned traveller and building a reputation as an excellent young scholar, the roots of Szabo's influence caught the attention of a former classmate at Louvain, Father Norbert Lacoste. Lacoste encouraged him to move to Canada where Lacoste had been developing the Department of Sociology at *Université de Montréal*. So, with his new wife and their first child in tow, Szabo pulled up his roots and replanted himself in Montreal where his 'life tree' would flourish in the 'new world'.

The climate appeared ideal for Szabo's academic tree to flourish and thrive since Quebec was entering the period that would come to be known as the Quiet Revolution, which was marked by social and political unrest. It was a fertile environment for a social scientist with Szabo's inquisitive passion.

In 1960 and with the encouragement of Dean Philippe Garigue, Szabo established the first Quebec-Canadian criminology program that was unlike most of the criminology programs in the United States. Drawing on his earlier education and experience, Szabo then created a multidisciplinary master's program that was housed in the Department of Sociology until 1962 when Criminology became a separate discipline. In 1965 he added a doctoral program and in 1967 created the bachelor's program to complete the trilogy. Within fewer than 10 years, his academic 'bush' at *Université de Montréal* had matured into an impressive 'tree', which continued to thrive and influence schools across the country.

Wanting to ensure the survival of his 'academic tree', Szabo knew that the study of crime could not be understood from just one perspective but would require a forest of different trees (i.e., populating the program with faculty members from different disciplines and willing to embrace a multidisciplinary perspective to the societal ill). To this end, he recruited psychologists, lawyers, sociologists, and even brought in some having medical and forensics training. This foresight quickly helped a propagation system upon which his credibility and program would heartily proliferate.

In the beginning, the school also attracted some exceptional graduate students, many of whom have gone on to establish national and international reputations in criminology. Again, the 'seedlings' from Szabo's tree have proven to be of an exceptional strain. A few of the most noteworthy graduates include Maurice Cusson, Jean-Paul Brodeur, Serge Brochu, Ezzat Fattah, and André Normandeau.[2]

## Furthering Szabo's legacy

Before passing the reigns of the program to André Normandeau in 1970, Szabo had established the *Acta criminologica journal* in 1968 (renamed *Criminologie* in 1975). It became the primary vehicle for disseminating the School of Criminology's scholarly output. In 1969, to further strengthen the School's growing international reputation, he then established the International Centre for Comparative Criminology (ICCC)—a centre he would direct until 1983. Not only did this new Centre 'tree' quickly become internationally recognized for the excellent work and scholars who basked under the variated foliage of the School and its Centre, today it boasts over 50 regular researchers, more than 50 national and international collaborators, and offers scholarships to over 20 students (generally fluent in French) from around the world. In addition to being a centre of excellence, the Centre has hosted conferences around the world.

Finally, as with the passing of the seasons, some of the seeds dispersed from the tree drifted to neighbouring areas and left vivid reminders of the changes taking place. As such, Szabo's efforts have been widely recognized both within Canada and internationally. Among the numerous awards and distinctions bestowed upon him, the following are perhaps among the most noteworthy: the Royal Society of Canada (1973); the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1975); Officer of the Order of Canada (1985), *Chevalier* (Knight) *de l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres in France* (1998), and Officer of the *Ordre National du Québec* (1998). He also received doctor honoris causa from the universities of Sienna, Budapest, Aix-Marseille, Pantios-Athens, and Bucharest.

Although Szabo formally retired in 2010, his multiple branches of influence have withstood the test of time, and perhaps like the plane tree on the island Kos in Greece, under which Hippocrates taught his students, criminology students and scholars will

remember and (re)visit Szabo's work and celebrate what he did to root and propagate criminology (and criminal justice) in Canada. We would be remiss not to reflect upon the pioneering role that Prof. Szabo played in Canadian criminology. ■

**NOTES**

1. An extended version of Denise Szabo life and contribution to (Canadian) criminology can be found in J. Winterdyk (2018). *Pioneers in Canadian Criminology*. Don Mills, ON: Rock Mills Press (Ch. 2). Also, along with F. Fenchal (a former student of Prof. Szabo), we have prepared a more extensive summary for the *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice-Revue canadienne de criminologie et de justice pénale.*

2. Many of these individuals are included in Winterdyk's "Pioneers in Canadian Criminology" (2018).

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# C-75: Bail and Administration of Justice Offences

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**Disclaimer: The author speaks in his name only. His opinions do not necessarily reflect those of the organizations for whom he works.*

***Boillat-Madfouny reports on two of the many facets of our criminal justice system that Bill C-75 aims to reform (bail and administration of justice offences). Offering a short commentary addressing what the author considers to be the key aspects of the changes, as well as their appropriateness in terms of public penal policy, this article also provides a brief overview of the current regime.***

Two of the many facets of our criminal justice system that Bill C-75 aims to reform are bail and administration of justice offences. This short commentary will address what I consider to be the key aspects of those changes, as well as their appropriateness in terms of public penal policy.

## BASIC NOTIONS OF THE CURRENT BAIL REGIME AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE OFFENCES

First, a brief overview of the current regime: Section 515 *Crim. C.* regulates bail in Canada. S. 11 e) of the *Canadian Charter of Human rights* protects the right of any person charged with an offence "not to be denied reasonable bail without just cause". For bail to be denied to an accused person, the prosecution must establish one of the following three criteria:

1. Detention is necessary to ensure the accused's presence in court.
2. Detention is necessary to protect the public (and/or the alleged victim).
3. Detention is necessary to maintain the public's confidence in the administration of justice[1].

The onus of establishing a denial of bail is generally on the Crown. The onus is reversed for the situations listed in s. 515(6) *Crim. C.*, such as where the accused is arrested for recklessly discharging a firearm (s. 244.2 *Crim. C.*)[2]. A review request of the decision on judicial interim release can be made to the Superior Court of the province[3].

An accused released prior to trial is given bail conditions under s. 515(4) *Crim. C.*. An individual that breaches these conditions can be charged under s. 145 *Crim. C.*. On the other hand, it is s. 733.1 *Crim. C.* that criminalizes the failure to comply with a probation order given at sentencing. These two situations include most of what are considered "administration of justice offences".

## C-75: THE CODIFICATION OF A "PRINCIPLE OF RESTRAINT" (S. 439.1 *CRIM.C.*) AND OF THE "LADDER PRINCIPLE" (S. 515(2) *CRIM. C.*)

C-75 codifies a "principle of restraint" that favours timely release and less onerous conditions imposed on the accused during bail procedures[4]. The bill also codifies the "ladder principle" as reiterated by the Supreme Court of Canada in *R. v. Antic*, 2017 SCC 27. In sync with the proposed principle of restraint, the ladder principle "prohibits a justice or a judge from imposing a more onerous form of release unless the Crown shows why a less onerous form is inappropriate"[5]. These proposals are timely considering criminal

justice actors' risk-aversion tendencies and overreliance on excessive and onerous release conditions. Risk aversion simply implies that actors of the criminal justice system would "rather be safe than sorry", trending toward more pre-trial detention or, if released, the imposition of numerous and onerous conditions.

Kent Roach, criminal and constitutional law academic, summed it up well in 2008:

> Perhaps influenced by well publicized cases of crimes being committed while people are out on bail, both prosecutors and justices of the peace appear to have become more risk averse when deciding whether to grant bail.[6]

The John Howard Society's recent report (2013) on bail in Canada had similar conclusions:

> The present report's findings and recommendations support a growing body of literature on bail and remand in Canada which suggests that decisions made at various stages of the criminal justice system are increasingly influenced by organizational risk aversion. As past studies have noted, the risk aversion starts at the policing stage, but by no means ends there. Less people charged with criminal offences are released by the police on a 'promise to appear' or a summons, than they were historically. This shift in practice translates into a greater volume of people being detained (in jail) until their bail hearing.[7]

Similarly, another criminal law academic, Martin Friedland, has explained that:

> "many justices are understandably risk averse. There will be far less criticism in keeping an accused in custody or releasing the person with stringent conditions than in releasing the accused without such conditions."[8]

Other academics have also noticed this risk aversion trend[9] that leads to an excessive number of pre-trial detainees[10], as well as to the imposition of numerous and onerous conditions. These then result in an overwhelming amount of administration of justice offences that over criminalize individuals for behaviour that is not by itself illicit.

C-75's "principle of restraint" and codification of the "ladder principle" directly target risk aversion and overreliance on conditions, reducing the number of pre-trial detainees as well as the toll administration of justice offences takes on our criminal justice system. I believe these proposals to be appropriate and necessary[11].

### C-75: PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO VULNERABLE POPULATIONS (S. 439.2 *CRIM.C.*)

C-75 codifies *Gladue*[12]/*Ipeelee*[13]-like considerations during interim judicial release proceedings[14]. These considerations would apply to Aboriginals specifically but be extended to other "vulnerable populations" as well. This proposal is appropriate considering how the previously mentioned risk-aversion tendencies are particularly damaging to vulnerable populations[15]. On this point, criminal justice academic Jillian Rogin clearly posits how the principles of *Gladue* and *Ipeelee* are "applied to judicial interim release in a manner that exacerbates, rather than ameliorates, the system failures of the criminal justice system in its dealings with Aboriginal people"[16]. If relevant at sentencing, I see no reason why such considerations should not be relevant during pre-trial release proceedings. I do, however, have some technical questions:

1. Will this section entail the production of pre-bail *Gladue* reports, the same way it is done before sentencing Aboriginals?

2. Which other populations will be considered "vulnerable"?

### C-75: EXTENSION OF POLICE POWERS AND JUDICIAL POWERS IN CASES OF BREACH (S. 495.1, 496, 523 *CRIM.C.*)

C-75 codifies a new regime in cases of breach of conditions. Keep in mind that our bail system is currently risk averse and that this leads to excessive pre-trial detention and the imposition of numerous and onerous conditions. The "principle of restraint" and the "ladder principle" do have a role to play in tackling this issue, yet I believe it is the structure of this new regime that will have a more direct impact.

Police officers made aware of a breach of condition presently have two options, i.e., either arrest the individual for breach of conditions or use their discretion not to arrest the individual. They shouldn't be forced to use their discretion if they believe criminalizing the breach won't help the

individual in any way. The proposed s. 496 *Crim. C.* gives police officers a third option, i.e. sending the individual to a "judicial referral hearing". This would only be possible if the breach "did not cause a victim physical or emotional harm, property damage or economic loss". This seems reasonable. Police officers should have different options when faced with a breach of conditions yet should always maintain their power to arrest the individual.

If the police officer goes that route, the individual is not arrested but is summoned to appear before a judge. The attending judge, if "satisfied that the accused failed to comply with a summons, appearance notice, undertaking or release order or to attend court as required"[17], will have several recourses under the law, including simply changing any of the conditions that had been imposed on the accused. This directly tackles the problematic of administration of justice offences and is thus well received. Indeed, there's no need to criminalize an individual if a simple rearrangement of conditions will suffice.

A few more technical questions must be considered:

1. If a police officer who observes a breach of conditions decides not to arrest an individual but rather use his powers provided in proposed s. 496 *Crim. C*. for a judicial referral hearing, can he modify the accused's conditions until his hearing?
2. Proposed s. 523.1 *Crim. C*. explains how the judge must be satisfied that the accused failed to comply with a summons, appearance notice, undertaking or release order or to attend court as required before using the powers available to him. What kind of burden of proof is "satisfied"? What rules of evidence apply in a judicial referral hearing?
3. Proposed s. 496 and 523.1 *Crim. C*. speak of "emotional harm" and the unavailability of these proposed legal avenues if there is such harm to the victim. What is emotional harm?

### C-75: EXPLICIT RELEVANT FACTORS FOR JUDICIAL INTERIM RELEASE (S. 515(3) *CRIM. C.*)

C-75 provides explicitly that judges, when deciding if an accused should be detained or released prior to his trial, must consider the criminal convictions of the accused, as well as if the offence is one of intimate partner violence (IPV). This proposal seems unnecessary since prosecutors already insist on criminal convictions, and on the nature of the offence, especially IPV, during bail hearings. These are already elements relevant to a justice's analysis of s. 515(10) b) *Crim. C.*, i.e. if the detention is necessary for the protection of safety of the public. Regardless, I don't see any major problem with this codification.

### C-75: REVERSED ONUS IN CASES OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (S. 515(6) *CRIM. C.*)

C-75 reverses the onus for persons alleged to have committed an offence involving violence against their intimate partner if that person has been previously convicted of an IPV offence. Presently, as previously explained, it is the Crown's onus to make case for denying bail, even in cases of repeated offences of IPV.

Courts will likely have to determine the constitutionality of this reverse onus based on Charter considerations such as the presumption of innocence. As explained, the Criminal Code currently reverses the onus in certain situations listed in s. 515(6) *Crim.C*. Consequently, I would not be surprised if the proposal was constitutionally upheld.

Regarding, however, its appropriateness in terms of public penal policy, we must first recognize that IPV is extremely serious. The risks to the safety of alleged victims and other potential victims can be very real. Crown prosecutors already strongly – and rather successfully - stress these factors during judicial interim release proceedings. On the other hand, I've already insisted on how overreliance on pre-trial detention is a real problem in our current system. Any reversal of onus would likely increase the number of pre-trial detainees. On this point, Martin Friedland had specifically addressed reverse onuses in a 2012 paper. He suspected that it was precisely these reversals that have significantly contributed to the dramatic increase in the number of persons held in custody in Canada in the last twenty years[18]. He adds:

> "If the reverse onuses cannot be eliminated, should we limit the reverse onus provisions to serious cases in the area of trafficking and guns? In any event we should stop the expansion of reverse onus cases. Where does one stop?"[19]

Regardless of its appropriateness, this proposal also raises some technical questions: 1. Must the previous IPV conviction involve the same victim for the reversal to apply? 2. Will the reversal apply if the accused was previously discharged (conditional or absolute) during the sentencing process of the previous conviction? 3. What is an "intimate partnership"?

## CONCLUSION

I generally agree with the proposals contained in Bill C-75 regarding bail and administration of justice offences and applaud the federal government's tackling of the main issue, i.e. that the number of Canadians in pre-trial detention is excessive. In addition to Charter-related considerations such as the presumption of innocence, this is particularly problematic considering the (1) financials costs of detaining so many people and (2) the state and conditions of pre-trial detention facilities. Aren't there modern solutions that we can and should use to ensure an accused's presence in court while protecting the public, without having to incarcerate so many people that haven't been tried yet? Indeed, some have argued that the number of people in pretrial detention is excessive and confusing, but especially so given technological advances in detecting and tracking people[20].

At any rate, I believe Bill C-75 reforms bail and administration of justice offences in a positive way and we should recognize that. ■


RÉSUMÉ

**C-75: Bail and Administration of Justice Offences**

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*Avis de non-responsabilité:*
*L'auteur parle uniquement en son nom. Ses opinions ne reflètent pas nécessairement celles de l'organisation pour laquelle il travaille.*

François Boillat-Madfouny présente deux des nombreuses facettes de notre système de justice pénale que le projet de loi C-75 vise à réformer (Liberté sous caution et infractions contre l'administration de la justice). En plus de partager un aperçu de ce que l'auteur considère être les aspects principaux des changements apportés, ainsi que le caractère approprié en matière de politiques publiques pénales, l'article survole le régime actuel.


NOTES

1. *Crim. C.*, s. 515(10).
2. *Crim. C.*, s. 515(6) a) (vii)
3. *Crim. C.*, s. 520.
4. C-75, proposed s. 439.1 *Crim.C.*:
   "493.1 In making a decision under this Part, a peace officer, justice or judge shall give primary consideration to the release of the accused at the earliest reasonable opportunity and on the least onerous conditions that are appropriate in the circumstances, including conditions that are reasonably practicable for the accused to comply with, while taking into account the grounds referred to in 5 subsection 498 (1.1) or 515(10), as the case may be."
5. *R. v. Antic*, 2017 SCC 27, par. 57.
6. Kent Roach, "A Charter Reality Check: How Relevant Is the Charter to the Justness of Our Criminal Justice System, Supreme Court Law Review" (2008), 40 S.C.L.R. (2d), p. 725.
7. John Howard Society of Ontario, "Reasonable Bail?", September 2013, p. 5.
8. Martin Friedland, "The Bail Reform Act Revisited" (2012) C.C.L.R., p. 320.
9. Nicole M. Myers, "Shifting Risk: Bail and the Use of Sureties", 21 Current Issues Crim. Just. 127 (2009); Webster, C. M., Doob, A. N., & Myers, N. M. (2009); Anthea Hucklesby & Rick Sarre, "Bail in Australia, the United Kingdom and Canada: Introduction", 21 Current Issues Crim. Just. 1 (2009).Canadian Civil Liberties Association, "Set Up to Fail: Bail and the Revolving Door of Pre-trial Detention", July 2014.
10. Kent Roach and Martin Friedland speak of a "dramatic increase". See respectively Kent Roach, "A Charter Reality Check: How Relevant Is the Charter to the Justness of Our Criminal Justice System, Supreme Court Law Review" (2008), 40 S.C.L.R. (2d), p. 727; Martin Friedland, "The Bail Reform Act Revisited" (2012) C.C.L.R. 315, p. 319.
11. The codification of the ladder principle is not necessary since it essentially codifies what was already determined by the Supreme Court of Canada in R. v. Antic, 2017 SCC 27.
12. *R. v. Gladue*, [1999] 1 R.C.S. 688
13. *R. v. Ipeelee*, 2012 SCC 13.
14. In *R. v.Gladue*, reaffirmed by *R. v. Ipeelee*, the Supreme Court of Canada established that trial judges "may take judicial notice of the broad systemic and background factors affecting aboriginal people"(our emphasis) during the sentencing process (par. 7).
15. See Canadian Civil Liberties Association, "Set Up to Fail: Bail and the Revolving Door of Pre-trial Detention", July 2014, p. 3.
16. Jillian Rogin, "Gladue and Bail: The Pre-Trial Sentencing of Aboriginal People in Canada", 95 Can. B. Rev. 325 (2017), p. 327.
17. *Crim. C.*, s. 523.1(3).
18. Martin Friedland, "The Bail Reform Act Revisited" (2012) C.C.L.R. 315, p. 320.
19. Martin Friedland, "The Bail Reform Act Revisited" (2012) C.C.L.R. 315, p. 320.
20. Mirko Bagaric, "Bail: Time for Fundamental Reform", 6 Original L. Rev. 69 (2010), p. 87.

ARTICLE

# The *Centre for Justice Exchange* – Bishop's University

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***The Centre for Justice Exchange was conceptualized in 2012 and is currently running in the Bishop's University Sociology Department. The group is comprised of academic, student, and individual volunteers who respond to information requests from people in prisons across Canada. This outreach aims to advance more consultative and inclusive forms of justice and accountability and is predicated on the belief that without access and resources, people in prison are isolated from much needed supports and information. The Centre recently held its first prison art exhibit (Representations of Justice, see ubishops.ca/event/the-centre-for-justice-exchange-presents-prison-art-exhibition) at which Reuben Robertson, a Mi'gmaq/Acadian, speaking on his own incarceration experience, highlighted the inherent power dynamics at play within the Canadian criminal justice system.***

Conceptualized in 2012, the *Centre for Justice Exchange* is in its sixth year running at the Bishop's University Sociology Department. Originally conceived as Prison Letters at the University of Ottawa, the group was created to address the dearth of information available to people in prison. As the group evolved, it eventually became the *Centre for Justice Exchange* in our realization that we are not simply providing information, but also learning and growing from these exchanges. Today, the group is made up of academic, student, and individual volunteers who respond to information requests from people in prisons across Canada.

The *Centre for Justice Exchange* receives over 100 letters annually with information requests that range from research on criminal justice issues such as solitary confinement, prisoner wages, and dangerous offender designations to information on community resources such as transition houses, legal support, and print-based education programs. Operating from within a university setting with student volunteers, we have access to information and resources that are clearly lacking in the prison system.

Prison systems are not only designed to keep people in, but also to keep the community out. Without access and resources, people in prison are isolated from the available supports and information needed to increase the quality of life and reduce the potential for further social harms and conflicts to arise. Not only do we address a clear need for those who have been cut off from much-needed resources in the prison, we also gain valuable insight into the prison and criminal justice system through our correspondences.

In this way, our work generally consists of the sharing and co-creation of ideas about justice and how to advance more consultative and inclusive forms of justice and accountability. Justice is not only about being accountable to each other and ourselves, but includes opportunities to live, grow, and create. With this in mind, the purpose of the *Centre for Justice Exchange* is to 1) share information on justice issues and resources of support to those in and out of prison; 2) raise awareness of the current barriers to justice and struggles of people in prison; 3) learn and advocate for more inclusive understandings and practices of justice and accountability.

This year, as part of our mandate, we held our first Prison Art Exhibit entitled *Representations of Justice* on September 19, 2018 from 5 à 7 in the Centennial Theatre Lobby at Bishop's University. The art exhibit

consisted of the theme of representations of justice in its diversity and ranged from tattoo designs, to photographs, drawings, and poetry. For example, some of exhibits included a photograph of racoons looking into a prison yard through the barbed wire fence; a colourful drawing of an Indigenous man performing the sacred pipe ceremony in prison; and a Jenga game with blocks representing the necessities of life such as family, shelter, and love, showing how each is a foundational part of the whole. Each piece of artwork was accompanied by a deeply personal description of the meaning behind it.

Walking through the labyrinth of artwork provided the onlookers with a sense of prison life expressed through a creative medium. By touching on a wide variety of justice themes including hope, strength, resilience, struggle, spirituality, and loss, the exhibit offered a means of exploring and reflecting on ideas and possibilities of justice that may never have come to light otherwise. The artwork collectively brought an awareness of the struggles that are routinely faced by people in prison, but largely unknown to the public.

To further this reflection, Reuben Robertson, a Mi'gmaq/Acadian, gave an insightful and inspiring talk of his personal experiences of being incarcerated. His intimate stories highlighted the inherent power dynamics at play in the Canadian criminal justice system and showed how privileges, opportunities, and rights can be taken away from people by a prison system that often seems to see people in prison as less than human. Reuben conveyed the reality that this unjust framework has existed for a long time and warns those who decide to work in the system that this is what they will walk into. For this group, he recommends they seek change slowly by seeking out like-minded people with whom to work, rather than expressly trying to change the system's long-held and thoroughly institutionalized beliefs. This will not only help them find the humanity in others, but also to not lose sight of their own sense of justice. The theme of humanity was central to Reuben's talk as his personal experiences taught him that no matter how terrible a crime, the people in prison remain human. Reuben concluded with a wishful warning: "no matter where you work and what you do in life, do not internalize or get lost in the toxic attitude and reasoning of the institution you find yourself in." The audience was clearly appreciative of Reuben's candid talk and many enjoyed conversing with him and hearing his responses to their many questions about his time in prison.

Overall, the event was an overwhelming success, with only positive comments coming from the almost 80 attendees. The *Centre for Justice Exchange* surpassed its goal of not only raising funds to continue its work but to also raise awareness on campus about alternative forms of justice and the prison experience as expressed by those in prison. Most attendees felt that they had learned something new about a system that is largely hidden from the public view and about which they had known very little. All in all, the Prison Art Exhibition was an emotional, inspiring, and informative event that pushed people to reconsider their preconceptions about justice and crime, all the while enjoying some stunning artwork.

The *Centre for Justice Exchange* is a non-profit collective that relies on fundraising and donations for our continued work. To donate, please visit justiceexchange.ca/donate. A Charitable tax receipt will be provided. For more information about the *Centre for Justice Exchange* or if you are interested in joining, please email vicki.chartrand@ubishops.ca. Thank you for helping us learn, create and grow. Keep on keep'n on… ■

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RÉSUMÉ

**The Centre for Justice Exchange – Université Bishop's**

**VICKI CHARTRAND AND EMILY LAMPRON**
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Le *Centre for Justice Exchange*, conceptualisé en 2012, est actuellement déployé au sein du département de sociologie de l'Université Bishop's. Le groupe est composé de professeurs, d'étudiants et de bénévoles qui répondent à des demandes d'information de la part de détenus de partout au Canada, et vise à proposer une forme de justice consultative et inclusive. Le fondement du groupe repose sur la conviction que sans accès à des ressources, les détenus n'ont pas un bon accès à l'information et sont isolés d'un soutien dont ils ont grandement besoin. Le centre a récemment tenu le premier vernissage mettant en valeur des artistes détenus (*Representations of Justice*, vous pouvez consulter la page en anglais au ubishops.ca/event/the-centre-for-justice-exchange-presents-prison-art-exhibition), durant laquelle Reuben Robertson, d'origine mi'gmaq et acadienne, a livré un discours au sujet de sa propre expérience en milieu carcéral et a souligné la dynamique de pouvoir inhérente qui règne au sein du système de justice pénale canadien.

# Canadian Penal Populism: The Politicization of Criminal Justice Policy

**EDUARDO ARCINIEGA**
Undergraduate student – Department of Economics, Justice, and Policy Studies, Mount Royal University[1]

***This article discusses some of the controversies over Bill C-10, enacted as the Safe Streets and Communities Act, within a framework of penal populism. The author argues that because public opinion affects political decision-making, penal populism can be used, as in the case of C-10, to drive a political will embracing harsher penalties and to win votes. While crime rates in Canada had been either relatively stable or on the decline, Arciniega points out that the political discourse on C-10 made the opposite seem true. In so doing, reports the author, the then government rallied public support for increased sanction severity that included new minimum mandatory sentences (thereby limiting judicial discretion), harsher sentences for young offenders, and fewer conditional sentences while causing evidence-based and best-practice models to be neglected. This article is based on an undergraduate Honors project supervised by Dr. John Winterdyk of Mount Royal University.***

Penal populism is a relatively novel concept originating from Sir Anthony Bottoms (1995), who coined the term 'populist punitiveness' to describe some contemporary criminal justice and penal systems in modern society (as cited in Pratt, 2008, p. 369). Bottoms regarded the politicization of the criminal justice system as focused on the public's beliefs and general punitive stance. Penal populism pursues penal policies that will win votes rather than focusing on crime reduction or promote justice. Consequently, the public may gravitate towards policies focused on increased penalties.

## POLITICAL RHETORIC AND PENAL POPULISM

According to Pratt (2008), penal populist politicians seek to gain public appeal, recognition, and electoral gain. A major component is the claim of speaking on behalf of victims of crime and giving power back to 'the people'. However, populism tends to offer simple, understandable solutions to crime and other problems. In other cases, it may dismiss evidence-based and best-practice models. A common strategy has been 'tough on crime' rhetoric and 'three strikes' (you're out) legislation; or, more recently—in the case of United States President Trump's rhetoric encompassing the stereotyping of migrants—vilification of refugees and building of walls to control immigration on the US's southern border.

In Canada, the growing use of penal populism in political rhetoric was evident in every Conservative party election platform between 2004 and 2015 (James & Puddister, 2017, p. 405). For example, in spite of the fact that crime rates in Canada had been either relatively stable or on the decline, the Conservative Party of Canada (2004) utilized a 'tough on crime' approach to sentencing in their election platform, *Demanding Better*, by suggesting that conditional sentences had wrongly allowed serious offenders of child sex offences, murderers, rapists, and impaired drivers the opportunity to serve their sentences at home rather than in prison (ibid.: p. 36) and that this put public safety at risk. Even Harper's former chief of staff, Ian Brodie, mentioned in a conference speech in 2009 that the government "never really had to engage properly in

the question of what evidence actually shows about various approaches to crime" (as cited in Deshman & Hannah-Moffat, 2009, p. 1).

## 'TOUGH ON CRIME' IN CANADA

Getting 'tough on crime' was pursued with the proposal and passage of new anti-crime legislation, as per Harper's platform promise of doing so within 100 days if elected with a majority government. This would be done by introducing Bill C-10, also known as the *Safe Streets and Communities Act*. The Bill contained penal policies influenced by the public's perspective on the criminal justice system and was not very concerned with academic and expert insight. For example, the government was seeking harsher punishment through increased sanction severity, such as more mandatory minimum sentences (thereby limiting judicial discretion), harsher sentences for young offenders, and fewer conditional sentences. Concerns regarding Bill C-10 were raised to the Senate Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs by several organizations, including the Canadian Bar Association (2011), but to no avail even though statistical research did not indicate a need for such punitive policies. Of particular relevance here is a 2013 Statistics Canada report stating that the Crime Severity Index had decreased for the tenth consecutive year and police-reported crime had been declining since the 1990's (p. 3).

## WHY IS PENAL POPULISM IMPORTANT?

Some of the conclusions found in my thematic analysis of Parliamentary debates of Bill C-10 included the then Conservative government's claim it would repair crime that had been caused by declining authority and social order. Concern about the prevalence of 'dangerous people' and for 'public safety' in relation to a 'tough on crime' policy, however, were not backed up by scientific explanation (i.e. statistical data, expert testimony, and research evidence). Without proper expert consultation and informed decision making, progressive, rational, and evidence-based penal policy can be jeopardized, and costs increased for Canadians. For example, the Parliamentary Budget Office (2012) estimated that just one of the aspects of Bill C-10 (changing eligibility criteria for conditional sentences of imprisonment) would add up to $156,562,459 in associated trial, corrections and parole costs. The passing of this omnibus Bill, C-10, was significant in this way and is otherwise noteworthy to criminal justice policy because the then Conservatives succeeded in advancing a law-and-order agenda with minor attention to scientific data and evidence-based research. ■

**NOTES**

1. This article is based on an Honour's project that was part of the undergraduate requirements. The project was supervised by Professor John Winterdyk, Mount Royal University.

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RÉSUMÉ

**Canadian Penal Populism: The politicization of criminal justice policy**

**EDUARDO ARCINIEGA**

Étudiant de premier cycle (département d'économie, de justice et d'études portant sur les politiques), Mount Royal University

Cet article expose quelques controverses autour de la Loi C-10 adoptée sous le nom de *Loi sur la sécurité des rues et des communautés* dans un cadre de populisme pénal. Étant donné que l'opinion publique a un impact sur la prise de décisions politiques, l'auteur soutient que le populisme pénal peut être utilisé, comme il est le cas de la Loi C-10, pour mener l'engagement politique vers des sanctions plus sévères dans le but de gagner des votes. Même si le taux de criminalité au Canada s'est maintenu stable voire en déclin, Eduardo Arciniega remarque que la discussion autour de la Loi C-10 a fait croire l'inverse. Ce faisant, le gouvernement au pouvoir a rallié le soutien de l'opinion publique pour rendre les sanctions plus sévères, y compris de nouvelles peines minimales obligatoires (limitant ainsi la discrétion judiciaire), un durcissement des peines pour les jeunes contrevenants et moins de peines avec sursis, mettant ainsi de côté les modèles basés sur les faits et les meilleures pratiques. Cet article est tiré d'un projet de premier cycle supervisé par le professeur John Winterdyk de Mount Royal University.

# Is Sex-Selective Abortion a Global Issue?

**KAYLEIGH MCDONALD**
Undergrad. Department of Economics, Justice, and Policy Studies, Mount Royal University[1]

***This article offers an interesting look at some of the causes and repercussions of sex-selective abortion, which is a form of femicide, in China and India. Sex-selective abortion has skewed sex ratios in those countries by increasing the proportion of males to the point of creating a significant gender imbalance that has socio-cultural and economic consequences. This is of interest to Canadians, as the author points out that such practices seem to be occurring in Canada among immigrant populations from those countries. This article is based on an undergraduate Honors project, supervised by Dr. John Winterdyk of Mount Royal University.***

World wide, there are more males born than females; but as populations grow, the rates of males and females tend to average out (World Health Organization, 2018). This trend of higher male birth rates is due to a higher female infant mortality rate. On average, there are 105 males for every 100 females born, but some countries, such as India and China, exceed the 105 threshold (World Health Organization, 2018).

Femicide is being recognized as a global phenomenon (Vives-Cases et al., 2016, para. 1). Femicide is defined as the "intentional murder of women because they are women" (World Health Organization, 2012, p. 1). A common form of femicide in China and India is sex-selective abortions, which is the practice of aborting a fetus upon learning it is a girl (Petrazzuolo, 2012, p.62). This phenomenon of sex-selective abortion is an old cultural practice and still a concern in many countries today (Ibid, p.61).

Unfortunately the lack of scientific data has made it difficult to fully understand how big an issue sex-selective abortion is around the world (Femicide IV, 2015, p. 118). Studies have shown that India and China both have relatively higher male to female ratios partly because of sex-selective abortion.

While various legal interventions have been taken in China and India, the issue of sex-selected abortion remains extremely relevant in those countries and is also of growing concern in Canada, where the practice of sex-selective abortion also seems to be happening among immigrants from these countries.

## SEX-SELECTIVE ABORTION IN INDIA

The skewed sex ratio in India is also a regional phenomenon; in several north states the sex ratio is around 125:100, but in the south and east states the sex ratio is around 105:100 (Hesketh, Lu & Xing, 2011, p. 1374). In 2011, more then 620 000 abortions were reported in India (Jain, 2013, p.8), compared to 2010 when there were 90 747 reported abortions in Canada (Canadian Institute for Health Information, 2010, p 1). Abortions have been legal in India since 1971, but regulations make legal abortion available only up to twenty weeks into a pregnancy. As a result, women are looking for alternatives, such as taking medications or illegally going to unsafe abortion clinics to abort female fetuses.

The skewed birth ratio in India has a cultural and economic basis. One influence on male preference is the dowry system by which "a bride's parents give [gifts to the groom's parents] during the wedding" (Borah, 2008, p. 380). Many people do not want to have a daughter because they will have to pay the

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groom's family to take their daughter; most families would rather receive a dowry than give one. Another influence on male preference has been the patriarchal social system. The family name and legacy is passed down through males. It is also common in India for people to live in a patrilocal exogamy, which means the couple resides with or near the husband's family after marriage. If a couple has a daughter, not only will a dowry be needed, but their household loses the assistance of their daughter to her husband's family. These principles of dowry and patriarchy are said to be driving the gender imbalance in India.

## SEX-SELECTIVE ABORTION IN CHINA

The difference in sex ratios in China are about 121 males per 100 females, compared to 125 males per 100 females in India (Hesketh et al., 2011, p.1374). Even though China's sex ratio is lower than India's, it is still exceeding the 105 threshold. It is estimated that there are over 32 million men under 20 in China (ibid). The overwhelming number of missing women in the population is said to be increasingly due to sex-selective abortions in China (Ibid.) as opposed to past practices of infanticide and abandonment. Compared to India, abortion is easily accessible and less regulated then in China. Women in China are able to have an abortion at any point during gestation.

As in India, the skewed birth ratio in China has a cultural and economic basis. In China, sons are seen as permanent members of a family and daughters are seen as temporary members of the family (Chan, Blyth, & Chan, 2006). China has a similar patriarchal family system to India's, which means the males carry the family name. In addition, males tend to live with their parents and, once married, bring their wives to live in the family home. Male members of the family are supposed to support the family, especially the parents in old age. Thus sex-selective abortion has significant ramifications on the economy. China is still experiencing the lasting effects of gender imbalance (more males than females) from its one-child policy (The Lancet, 2011), which was phased out in favour of a two-child policy in 2015. Sex-selective abortion is still common in most rural communities in China, but has started to become less common in urban areas. (Hesketh et al., 2011).

## SEX-SELECTIVE ABORTION IN CANADA

According to Carla Sorbara, " there is a growing concern regarding son preference and sex-selective abortion among certain immigrant communities in Canada (2014, p.40). Little research has been conducted in Canada on the issue of sex-selective abortion, but what efforts have been made are raising concern. One such study took the form of a questionnaire, which sought to determine if people who immigrated to Canada from China still had a male preference (Clelland, 2013, p. 43). Clelland's study concluded that their ideals of gender discrimination remain prevalent among these ethnic groups in Canada (2013, p. 43). Another study, based on live- birth records in Ontario, suggested a higher male to female ratio among mothers born in China compared to those born in Ontario (Ray, Henry, & Urquia, 2012, p.2). Marcelo Urquia and his colleagues used Ontario medical records and found that if Indian-born mothers already have two daughters, their third child is a boy 66 percent of the time (Holmes, 2016, para3). Urquia and his collages also found that if Indian-born mothers with two daughters have already had one or more abortions, their third child is a boy 77 percent of the time (Ibid, para 4). This study seems to suggest that some of the abortions have been for the purpose of sex-selection (Ibid). Abortion laws in Canada are fairly open, but there are regulations on how far along a mother can be to have access to an abortion. While access is not the same across the provinces women who want/ need an abortion can legally access the procedure in Canada and the reason why a woman ops for an abortion is not considered.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS

The issue of sex-selective abortion has been an international concern since the 1980s, when prenatal sex determination technology became readily accessible (Hesketh et al., 2011). Selective abortion has been illustrated in many case studies in both India and China. However, as Canada becomes more multi-cultural there is increasing concern about sex-selective abortion and the impact it may have on gender ratio in this country. In addition, the United Nations has initiated a campaign against femicide, which it hopes to eradicateby 2030. The main objective of my study was to determine if there were skewed birth rates in Calgary, Alberta, Canada. My main findings suggest that Calgary is right around the 105 threshold, but that more research on whether sex-selective abortion is now a Canadian issue is warranted. ■

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1. This article is based on an Honour's project that was part of the undergraduate requirements. The project was supervised by Professor John Winterdyk, Mount Royal University.

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## RÉSUMÉ

### Is Sex-Selective Abortion a Global Issue?


**KAYLEIGH MCDONALD**

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Le présent article propose un regard intéressant sur certaines causes et répercussions de l'avortement sélectif selon le sexe, qui est une forme de féminicide en Chine et en Inde. L'avortement sélectif a déséquilibré la répartition des sexes (forte concentration d'hommes) à un point tel qu'on constate des conséquences socioculturelles et économiques. Ce fléau concerne également les Canadiens puisque, comme l'auteur le mentionne, cette pratique est observée au Canada chez les immigrants originaires de l'un de ces deux pays. Cet article est tiré d'un projet de premier cycle supervisé par le professeur John Winterdyk de Mount Royal University.

# Renée, Reflections & Respect

**R. E. BOB BROWN**
Independent Criminal Justice Consultant

***This tribute to Renée Collette, who strived "to make the world a better place", was put together by R. E. Bob Brown (Independent Criminal Justice Consultant) and offers the sentiments of a number of people who knew and worked with Renée, a Québec Parole Board Member (1984-1987) and Chairperson (1987-1997). As Monica Morris, Executive Director, Association of Paroling Authorities International (APAI) points out, "Renée's reach went far beyond Canada's border. Renée served APAI from its earliest days in every elected and appointed position that our Constitution embodies, and… her representation and promotion of the international criminal justice community… made APAI the strong International Association it is today." Perhaps CCJA Past President, John Braithwaite, sums it up best in characterizing Renée as "a charming, constant champion for a more humane, equitable and effective justice system - for Canada and, beyond that, for all humanity. A daunting commitment, but one she faced with characteristic cheer, courage and contagious optimism. Her contributions on both the international scene and in Canada were significant and her influence and personal touch far outreached her formal offices. Her presence and personality brought hope to offenders, inspired efforts of policy makers and encouraged practitioners. She lifted the spirits of all who knew her and made the world a bit more positive and hopeful for all involved in the pursuit of a better system. She certainly touched me and all who knew her in the CCJA and untold offenders, colleagues, citizens and victims".***

Madame Renée Collette, a friend, cherished colleague and loved one, passed away in July 2018. The following shares a number of heartfelt thoughts reflecting on Renée's journey that highlight the unwavering respect she garnered over the years.

Although I could fill these pages with accolades on Renée's many contributions that would highlight my relationship with her, I will instead allow the many voices below to reflect on the reality that was Renée, former Executive Vice-Chairperson, National Parole Board (NPB).

John Braithwaite, Past President of Canadian Criminal Justice Association (CCJA), provides an appropriate introduction:

> Renée was a charming, constant champion for a more humane, equitable and effective justice system - for Canada and beyond that, for all humanity. A daunting commitment, but one she faced with characteristic cheer, courage and contagious optimism.
>
> Her contributions on both the international scene and in Canada were significant and her influence and personal touch far outreached her formal offices. Her presence and personality brought hope to offenders, inspired efforts of policy makers and encouraged practitioners.
>
> She lifted the spirits of all who knew her and made the world a bit more positive and hopeful for all involved in the pursuit of a better system.
>
> She certainly touched me and all who knew her in the CCJA and untold offenders, colleagues, citizens and victims.

## Making the world a better place

Franca Cortoni, Professor, School of Criminology, Université de Montréal highlighted that "Renée spent her entire professional and personal life focused on making the world a better place. From her pioneer work to ameliorate the societal responses to women (as victims and as offenders),

to her sustained efforts to establish evidence-based national and international release systems to her exemplary courage and determination in her fight against liver cancer".

The sentiments reflected above were routinely shared by the many contributors to this article. Renée's efforts have also been acknowledged in a more formal manner. She received a Certificate of Honour from the Université de Montréal in 2010 for her exemplary contribution to the betterment of society.

Jennifer Oades, current Chairperson, Parole Board Canada reminds us that Renée was a founding member of the Elizabeth Fry Society of Québec and helped open Maison Thérèse-Casgrain, a halfway house for women in Montréal. In 2013, Renée received the Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee medal for her contributions in the advancement of criminal justice.

## Quebec and National Parole Boards

From 1984 to 1987, Renée was a Québec Parole Board Member and from 1987-1997, the Chairperson. Reynold St-Amand, a former Quebec Board Member emphasized that Renée was the force behind significant and permanent changes in the administration of parole in Quebec.

A number of reflections were also provided by former NPB members and personnel, such as Ian Glenn, former Chairperson:

> I, as a lawyer, began my learning process through the lens of the law and how it worked. Ah yes, 'how it worked'. Renée, as a criminologist and seasoned practitioner, refocused me on learning through the lens of 'why it worked'. In theory it seemed sufficiently clear that the two could lead to the same outcome. But remember, I was simply a lawyer and Renée was always at heart a passionate advocate for the cause of social justice. 'True believers' are used to dealing with folks who don't easily get it!!
>
> Focus on the individual. This is a living, breathing person we are charged to assess and upon whom we are to make critical decisions. That was her mantra that was my lesson each day I listened and learned from her.

For John Vandoremalen, former Director of Communications, two things stand out. "She was passionate and committed to evidence-based parole decision-making and ensuring only the best and most qualified people were appointed. She was passionate and insistent that the Board be made up of a diversity of people representing all walks of life - indigenous, ethnic, language, culture - you name it. She also insisted that the management and staff at the national office be proficient in French". This is consistent with a perspective provided by Don Tully, former Director of Policy, Planning and Operations. "Renée served as a champion and a sounding board in a wide range of the policy and operational changes that were made. She was particularly involved in the work we did to make the conditional release system more responsive to the needs of women, Aboriginal peoples, diverse ethno-cultural groups and victims".

Jean Sutton, former Director of Professional Standards, recalls that "Renée supported the establishment of a set of professional standards for board members along with defining a code of ethics that members must observe during their appointment". This observation is complemented by a key reflection from Catherine Kennedy, a former Appeal Division Member. "Renée was very involved in the interviewing and training of Board Members and in overseeing the pardon (now record suspension) application process".

A regional perspective by Art Majkut, former Regional Vice-Chairperson, Prairie Region, indicates that integrity should have been Renée's second name. "I had the opportunity to conduct hearings with Renée. What one learned quickly was how to be compassionate, respectful, fair, firm, not to be judgmental, how to question at a level the offender understands, how to use humor appropriate to the situation and how to remain objective in assessing risk".

## An International Perspective

As shared above, Renée's reach went far beyond Canada's border. A reflection from south of the 49th parallel is provided by Monica Morris, Executive Director, Association of Paroling Authorities International (APAI). "Renee served APAI from its earliest days in every elected and appointed position that our Constitution embodies. Her leadership abilities allowed APAI to grow

Renée Collette, always smiling. PHOTO CREDIT: With permssion of the author.

and advance throughout the years; and, most importantly, her representation and promotion of the international criminal justice community has successfully made APAI the strong International Association it is today." Renée is a member of the Association's Honour Role.

Christine Glenn, Chief Commissioner, Parole Commissioners for Northern Ireland, comments on how extremely proud she is to have worked with Renée on a number of international projects and even prouder "still to call her my friend".

Don Evans, a Past President of the American Probation and Parole Association first met Renée in Perth Australia in the early 2000's. "She was a compassionate individual who preferred action to talk and was always supportive of research and approached all tasks with enthusiasm. She was indeed a caring person and by her example blazed a pathway for other women who followed in her footsteps. She was a role model and a trail blazer and will not soon be forgotten."

Along with the many interactions Anne Kelly, Commissioner Correctional Service of Canada had with Renée over the years, she recalls the pleasure of working together as members of the Corrections Programme Advisory Committee for the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform & Criminal Justice Policy (ICCLR). "She was a strong voice in support of safe and effective offender reintegration, recognizing that this is at the heart of how the correctional and parole systems protect communities."

A further perspective concerning Renée's interaction with ICCLR is provided by Vincent Yang, the former Director of ICCLR's China Programme. "Renée was a pioneer in introducing Canada's expertise in parole and conditional release to China. During 1998 to 2008, Renée played a key role in helping the ICCLR Canada-China Criminal Justice Program by attending justice reform conferences in China and receiving field study visits of Chinese delegations through which Canadian best practices were systematically introduced to leading Chinese scholars and senior officials."

## A Family Voice

Catherine Kennedy remembers "Renée as always smiling and cheerful. She loved life. She loved talking about her work, her travels and her family". On behalf of Renée's family, her son Sébastien Carrière highlighted that they were always extremely proud of her professional accomplishments.

> She was not only a pioneer in her field and the first woman to occupy such high positions, but also an outstanding people manager, a rare combination indeed. Her passion, courage and determination, both in her work and her personal life, will keep inspiring us for the rest of our lives. And the memories of her amazing career, spreading the good work of parole, rehabilitation and forgiveness not only in Québec and Canada but all over the world, will help fill the immense void created by her departure. ■


RÉSUMÉ

**Renée Collette, Reflections & Respect**

**R. E. BOB BROWN**
Consultant indépendant en matière de justice

Cet hommage rendu à Renée Collette, qui était engagée à améliorer le monde dans lequel elle vivait, a été préparé par R. E. Brown (consultant indépendant en matière de justice) qui partage les sentiments de plusieurs personnes qui connaissaient et qui ont travaillé avec Renée lorsqu'elle était commissaire à la Commission québécoise des libérations conditionnelles (1984-1987), puis ensuite présidente (1987-1997). Comme le mentionne Monica Norris, directrice générale de la Association of *Paroling Authorities International* (APAI), l'influence de Renée s'est étendue bien au-delà des frontières canadiennes. Renée était au service de l'APAI dès ses débuts, à chaque poste qu'elle a occupé. La représentation et la promotion qu'elle faisait de la communauté internationale de justice pénale ont fait de l'APAI la puissante association internationale qu'elle est aujourd'hui. C'est probablement John Brathwaite, ancien président de l'ACJP, qui résume le mieux qui était Renée en la décrivant comme une charmante et continuelle défenderesse d'un système de justice plus humain, équitable et efficace pour le Canada et bien au-delà, pour l'humanité. Elle a pris cet engagement intimidant avec allégresse, courage et avec un optimisme contagieux. Ses contributions sur la scène internationale et au Canada ont été importantes, et son influence et sa touche personnelle ont largement dépassé ses tâches officielles. Sa présence et sa personnalité ont apporté de l'espoir aux délinquants, ont suscité l'effort chez les décideurs politiques et ont encouragé les travailleurs sur le terrain. Elle a su remonter le moral de tous ceux qui la connaissaient et a fait du monde un endroit plus positif et prometteur pour tous ceux impliqués dans la quête d'un meilleur système. Elle m'a touché et en a certainement touché d'autres qui la connaissaient à l'ACJP, ainsi que d'autres délinquants, collègues, citoyens et innombrables victimes.

# COMING EVENTS
# PROCHAINS ÉVÉNEMENTS

Published in the language submitted.
Publiés dans la langue dans laquelle ils sont soumis.

## SAVE THE DATE!
## INSCRIVEZ LA DATE À VOTRE CALENDRIER !

JANUARY 11-15 JANVIER 2019

**(ACA) AMERCIAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION'S WINTER CONFERENCE**

**PLACE - ENDROIT** * Ernest N. Morial Convention Center, New Orleans, LA (USA)

**INFORMATION** * www.aca.org

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MAY 7-9 MAI 2019

**5TH BIENNIAL ALBERTA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYMPOSIUM**

**MacEwan University's Department of Sociology, The John Howard Society of Alberta, and Alberta Justice and Solicitor General (Correctional Services Division)**

**THEME - THÈME** * Considering New Approaches to Rehabilitation and Correctional Reform

**PLACE - ENDROIT** * Robbins Health Learning Centre, City Centre Campus, MacEwan University, Edmonton (AB)

**INFORMATION** * macewan.ca/acjs and/et eventregistration@macewan.ca

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OCTOBER 27 OCTOBER – NOVEMBER 1 NOVEMBRE 2019

**ICPAS 21ST AGM AND ANNUAL CONFERENCE**

**THEME - THÈME** * Strengthening Our Correctional Cornerstones: Rights, Dignity, Safety and Support

**PLACE - ENDROIT** * Hotel Panamericano, Buenos Ares, Argentina

**INFORMATION** * https://icpa.org/events

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NOVEMBER 6-9 NOVEMBRE 2019

**CCJA CONGRESS 2019: 100 YEARS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE / CONGRÈS ACJP 2019 : 100 ANS DE JUSTICE PÉNALE**

**Organized jointly by the Canadian Criminal Justice Association (CCJA) and the Société de criminologie du Québec (SCQ)**

**Organisé conjointement par la Société de criminologie du Québec et l'Association canadienne de justice pénale (ACJP)**

**CALL FOR PAPERS - APPEL DE COMMUNICATIONS - DECEMBER 21 DÉCEMBRE 2018**

**THEME - THÈME** * 100 Years of Criminal Justice / 100 ans de justice pénale

**PLACE - ENDROIT** * l'Hôtel Le Concorde de Québec, Quebec City

**INFORMATION** * www.ccja-acjp.ca/pub/en/news/congress-2019-call-for-papers
www.ccja-acjp.ca/pub/fr/evenement/congres-2019-100-ans-de-justice-penale/

**NOTICE - AVIS**

**Please send notices about your events to ccjapubsacjp@gmail.com so we may add them to the list of Coming Events.**

**Veuillez envoyer les annonces pour vos événements au ccjapubsacjp@gmail.com**


**JUSTICE**

**ACTUALITÉS - REPORT**

**ADVERTISEMENTS - PUBLICITÉS**
**ANNOUNCEMENTS - ANNONCES**

1/4 page - **$100** 1/2 page - **$150** 1 page - **$250**

**seulement PDF only + $75 colour - couleur**

# APPEL DE COMMUNICATION

# CONGRÈS 2019

6 AU 9 NOVEMBRE 2019 | QUÉBEC

## 100 ANS DE JUSTICE PÉNALE

UN SIÈCLE D'HISTOIRE À PARTAGER, UN AVENIR À FAÇONNER

**PROLONGATION**
DE LA DATE LIMITE
**21 DÉCEMBRE 2018**